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APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT

**Operating System User Interface for Staged Write
Media**

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1 **RELATED APPLICATIONS**

2 This application claims priority to a provisional patent application No.
3 60/244,830, entitled "CD or DVD Recording," filed on 10/31/00.
4

5 **TECHNICAL FIELD**

6 This invention relates to stage-write storage media such as optical CDs and
7 to user interfaces for writing to such media.
8

9 **BACKGROUND**

10 Computers make frequent use of different types of removable storage
11 media for various purposes. In the past, most types of removable storage media
12 utilized magnetic means for data storage. Typical hard disks, magnetic tape, and
13 so-called "floppy" disks are common examples of this type of technology. These
14 media allow for repeated reading and writing—the magnetic information at a
15 given location can be changed repeatedly.

16 More recently, optical-based memory media has been widely used for
17 certain purposes in conjunction with computers. A CD-ROM drive uses a low-
18 power laser beam to read digitized (binary) data that has been encoded in the form
19 of tiny pits on an optical disk. The drive then feeds the data to a computer for
20 processing. In many cases, CD-ROMs can be written only during manufacture,
21 and are thereafter read-only devices. This situation has changed, however, in the
22 last few years.

23 The standard compact disc (CD) was introduced in 1982 for digital audio
24 reproduction using a standard called "Redbook". It was quickly adopted by the
25 computer industry as a low-cost storage-and-distribution medium for large

computer programs, graphics, and databases, using a different standard known as "ISO9660". With a storage capacity of 680 megabytes, the ISO9660 CD or "CD-ROM" found rapid commercial acceptance as an alternative to floppy disks (with a typical capacity of 1.44 megabytes).

Unlike conventional magnetic storage technologies (e.g., tapes, floppy disks, and hard disks), older types of CDs and CD-ROMs are not recordable—hence the tag "read-only." In the early 1990s a new type of CD became available: CD-Recordable, or CD-R. These discs differ from regular CDs in having a light-sensitive organic dye layer which can be "burned" to produce a chemical "dark" spot, analogous to an ordinary CD-ROM's pits, that can be read by existing CD and CD-ROM players. Such CDs are also known as WORM discs, for "Write Once Read Many." A rewritable version known as CD-RW was introduced in the mid-1990s.

A significant advantage of these optical media (referred to collectively as CDs herein) is their capacity for storing vast amounts of data at a very low cost. A typical CD can be produced for well under a dollar, and can contain 680 megabytes of data.

From a consumer standpoint, however, writable CDs have been difficult to use. A significant difficulty arises because writing to a CD is optimally performed as a batch process—in which the entire CD is recorded in a single, uninterrupted process. This complicates the process of creating a CD, especially because the user is often more familiar with storage media on which individual files can be written separately and individually.

Attempts have been made to provide consumer-oriented software applications to simplify the process of CD creation. One type of product uses a

process referred to as "packet writing," in conjunction with a familiar drag and drop file interface. This allows a user to drag a file's icon representation into a screen area that represents a CD. In response, the file is written immediately to the CD using packet writing. The disadvantage of this process, however, is that the resulting CD is incompatible with some computers.

Other attempts have also been made in stand-alone application programs to hide underlying details of the write process from the user, while presenting a convenient user interface (UI). For example, such a stand-alone program might provide a graphical area into which a user places file icons (representing individual files). Once the desired files have been designated by placing their icons in this area, the user issues a "write" command, typically by engaging or selecting some element of the program's UI. The program responds by instructing the user to insert a CD. Once the proper CD has been inserted, the user indicates this by selecting another UI element such as an "OK" box. The program then programs the CD and notifies the user when programming has been completed.

SUMMARY

Described herein are an operating system and a resource browser that is supported by the operating system. In response to browsing to a resource such as a writable CD, the resource browser divides its content area into a stored resource area and a staged resource area. Files can be dragged into the staged area, where they remain without actually being written to the CD. The resource browser begins the write process of all staged resources when a user attempts to remove the CD. This functionality is also implemented by the operating system, apart from the visible browser UI. For example, files can be saved to a CD from context

1 menus and from application programs. Any saved files will actually be staged—
2 the files (or references to the files) will be copied to a staging area, and actual
3 writing will take place after a user event such as attempting to remove the CD
4 media. During writing, the system makes use of a pre-allocated contiguous area of
5 mass storage—an image of the desired CD is created in this contiguous area. This
6 speeds the write process and also ensures that such memory will always be
7 available for CD writing.

8 As files are designated, references to the files are saved in a designated
9 area. In one embodiment, subsequent changes to the underlying files will be
10 reflected in the data written to CD. In another embodiment, however, the
11 operating system creates unchanged copies of designated files whenever the
12 original files are changed. Stored references are updated to indicate the unchanged
13 copies, which are subsequently written to CD instead of the changed originals.

14 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

15
16 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a computer system that implements a resource
17 browser such as described herein.

18 Figs. 2 and 3 are views of a user interface employed by the described
19 resource browser.

20 Figs. 4 and 5 show context menus as described herein for use with staged-
21 write media.

22 Fig. 6 is a flowchart illustrating methodological aspects of the described
23 technology.
24
25

1 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

2 The following description sets forth a specific embodiment that
3 incorporates elements recited in the appended claims. The embodiment is
4 described with specificity in order to meet statutory requirements. However, the
5 description itself is not intended to limit the scope of this patent. Rather, the
6 inventors have contemplated that the claimed invention might also be embodied in
7 other ways, to include different elements or combinations of elements similar
8 to the ones described in this document, in conjunction with other present or future
9 technologies.

10 Fig. 1 shows pertinent elements of a system, computer, or computerized
11 device 18 that uses staged-write storage media such as the types of CDs described
12 above. Computer 18 includes a processing unit 22 and internal computer-storage
13 media 24 such as electronic memory. The computer also has other non-removable
14 storage 26, such as hard disk memory, and removable storage 28. Removable
15 storage 28 includes both a storage drive and a removable storage medium. In this
16 case, the removable storage medium is a writable CD.

17 Computer 18 may have input/output devices 30 such as a keyboard, mouse,
18 stylus, sound card, display device, etc. In addition, the computer might include
19 network connections 34 to other devices, computers, networks, servers, etc. using
20 either wired or wireless media. All these components are well known in the art
21 and need not be discussed at length here. Many other components might also be
22 present.

23 The functionality of the computer is embodied in most cases by computer-
24 executable instructions, such as program modules, that are executed by the
25 computer's processor(s). Generally, program modules include routines, programs,

be described below, such interaction includes graphically browsing to and between different computer areas that contain resources managed by the operating system. Some of the interaction also takes place through applications programs that utilize aspects of the operating system. For example, an application program might prompt a user to save a file, and respond by instructing the operating system to save the file.

For purposes of this example, removable storage 28 is of a type for which a plurality of different data items are designated and staged, and then written in a batch or continuous writing process. This is currently the case with various types of optical media such as writable and rewritable CDs of the types described above. In the described embodiment, the storage media is removable. Specifically, removable storage 28 comprises an optical storage drive that is addressed as "D:" from within the operating system. The storage drive receives removable media such as CDs. The CDs themselves may have read-only, write-once, or rewrite capabilities.

Resource Browser

Resource browsing is one function typically provided by an operating system such as Windows® operating systems. The operating system components that implement this functionality are referred to collectively herein as resource browser components or simply as a resource browser, and are shown in Fig. 1 as a component 50 of operating system 40. In practice, the functionality of a resource browser is implemented by various different parts of the operating system.

Browser functionality is exposed to a user through a graphical user interface (GUI) 42 as shown in Fig. 2. Interface 42 is positioned as a "window"

1 within the bounds of a larger UI area such as is sometimes referred to as a user
2 "desktop." This arrangement will be familiar to users of modern, graphically-
3 oriented operating systems.

4 Browser window 42 includes a control area 44 and a content area 46.
5 Control area 44 has various controls relating to browser functionality. The content
6 area 46 contains a plurality of icons that represent computer accessible or
7 controllable resources. Icons 51, 52, and 53 are shown as examples. Typically,
8 the icons are customized in accordance with the types of resources they represent.

9 A user can move the icons on the computer's display surface by "dragging"
10 them with a mouse or other input device. In many cases, moving an icon from one
11 display area to another has a corresponding effect on the resource represented by
12 the icon. In other words, a resource can be physically moved or copied by moving
13 its icon. For example, moving an icon into content area 46 from some other area
14 causes that icon's resource to be moved (or copied) to the physical or logical
15 location shown by the content area.

16 Control area 44 of the resource browser has several navigation controls that
17 permit browsing to various different resource areas. The term "resource area" as
18 used herein refers to some physical or logical grouping of resources. For example,
19 a resource area might consist of a particular hard disk drive or other physical
20 storage medium, a particular computer, a file directory or folder within a computer
21 or storage device, a logical grouping of executable control components such as
22 represented in the Windows "control panel", an internet or WWW site, etc. The
23 term "browsing" is used in its common sense, to indicate a process of moving to
24 and from different resource and content areas of a computer or computer network
25 system, while displaying corresponding resources and/or content.

The navigation controls include a resource designation control 60 that indicates the currently displayed resource area and that also lets a user physically enter a resource area identifier such as a URL (universal resource locator) or UNC (universal naming convention) text string. Parameters such as these generally designate a combination of physical and logical storage locations, and can also represent executable components. In order to browse directly to a resource area, a user enters its URL or UNC string into control 60. When a user has browsed to a particular resource area, that area's resources are represented as icons within content area 46.

The navigation controls also include forward and backward navigation controls 62 and 64. The backward navigation control 62 is selected to browse to the most previously visited resource area—this navigation is reversed by the forward navigation control 64. Another navigation control is an “up” control 66, which moves upward in a hierarchy of resources areas.

The display of Fig. 2 assumes that a user has navigated or browsed to a resource area corresponding to a writable storage device such as a writable CD 28, and to a folder or sub-area “My Media” within the CD. (“D:\My Media”, as indicated by resource designation control 60). The phrase “browsed to a resource area” means that the user has caused the resource browser to focus on a particular resource area, and to display any resources or further resource areas of that particular resource area within the content area of the browser.

The resource area in this example is a “staged-write” resource area, in which resources such as files are desirably “staged” prior to writing them to a storage medium associated with the staged-write resource area. In other words, files are designated and queued as a group, and then written in a continuous, batch

process. As discussed above, this is the preferable way to write optical storage media such CDs to achieve maximum compatibility with older systems. In the case of a removable medium such as a CD medium, the term “resource area” refers to the medium itself, although the computer also has physical hardware for reading and writing the medium. This hardware will be referred to below as the “drive.” It should also be noted that the CD medium itself might contain a hierarchy of logical sub-divisions referred to as folders, each of which itself can be considered a resource area.

In response to browsing to a staged-write resource area, the browser 50 defines two visual sub-areas within content area 46. These visual sub-areas are referred to herein as stored resource display area 70 and staging area or staged resource display area 72. The stored resource display area 70 contains icons representing files or other resources that have already been written to the current staged-write resource area (in this case, “D:\My Media”). The staging area 72, on the other hand, contains icons representing resources that the user has *designated* for writing to the writable storage medium, but that have *not yet* been written.

Icons can be moved to and from the defined content area 46. Moving an icon away from either portion of the visual content area 46 has its normal effect. Similarly, other operations, such as “opening” a file, are also performed in a conventional manner upon. Upon moving an icon *into* the content area, however, the icon is forced into the staging area 72—the resource represented by the icon is not moved or copied to the underlying storage medium at this time. Thus, the resource is said to be *staged* for subsequent writing to the resource area. Other resources may also be moved into the content area and staged for subsequent writing.

1 At an appropriate time, when the user has finished designating files, for
2 example, these files are written as a group to the storage medium. During the
3 write process, resource icons are visually highlighted or otherwise differentiated to
4 indicate their status. Small overlays are typically used for this purpose. For
5 example, an easily recognizable overlay might be used to indicate that the resource
6 is in the transitional process of being written to the storage medium. Once written,
7 the overlay is changed or removed, and the resource's icon is moved into stored
8 resource display area 70, as shown in Fig. 3.

9 Note that status overlays might also be used as an alternative to dividing the
10 content area—staged resources might be indicated simply by overlaying their
11 icons with appropriate “staged” status indicators.

12 From a user's perspective, the process enabled by the described interface is
13 a tremendous improvement over the prior art. Specifically, the process of writing
14 files to an optical device has been integrated smoothly normal file operations used
15 by the computer's operating system 40, so that batch writing to a CD-ROM varies
16 little from manipulating files stored on other types of media. This integration and
17 ease of use is in stark contrast to prior art user interfaces, which either used
18 incompatible “packet writing” formats or in which a user was required load
19 special-purpose application software, and to manipulate resources using
20 specialized user interfaces and interface paradigms. The integration shown in
21 Figs. 2 and 3 is a significant improvement over prior art methods of writing to
22 optical media and other media that might require staged or batched write
23 processes.

Operating System Support for Staged Resources

Although the resource browser described above provides a visually intuitive way of understanding the staging concept, and of making this functionality readily apparent to a user, the functionality is also supported at lower, less visible portions of the operating system. As an example, consider that application programs frequently save documents and other user-generated work to storage media specified by the user. In the prior art, a user would have specified a storage medium such as a computer's hard disk, and would have later copied the documents to a CD by initiating a new application program.

In accordance with the technology described herein, however, this two-stage process is no longer necessary. Instead, when a user is asked to specify a location for file storage, writable CDs are included in the storage location options. This change in application functionality is made possible by the fact that application programs typically rely on the operating system for storage functions. For example, application programs typically use a "save as" function, provided by the operating system, for saving files to storage. In this case, the operating system's "save as" function has been modified to also list any available, writable CDs when interacting with the user to store resources.

The concepts already described can be extended to other areas of the operating system. For example, context menus can be used to easily designate resources for inclusion in a CD-ROM staging area. Context menus are perhaps most familiar as short, drop-down menus that can be activated by "right-clicking" (with a mouse or other pointing device) various elements.

Fig. 4 shows an example of a context menu 80. The context menu is the result of right-clicking on "razzle" icon 82, which represents a file. The main part

81 of the context menu includes a "send to" action. Holding a cursor over the "send to" action expands a sub-menu 84, which lists various destinations to which the icon's corresponding file by be copied or moved. In this case, because of the presence in the computer of a writable CD-ROM, the sub-menu includes an option titled "Writable CD." Selecting this option automatically copies the subject resource to a non-visible staging area, where it is held until the time at which staged resources are written to the CD. Context menus such as this are available in many UI components.

The context menu is modified based on whether an appropriate medium has been inserted in a staged-write drive. For example, the described "Writable CD" option is not displayed when a non-writable CD is present in the computer's CD-ROM drive or when no media is present in the drive. Rather, this option is displayed only when an inserted CD media has write capabilities.

The context menu is modified based not only on the presence of a suitable CD media, but also on the capabilities of that particular media. The "delete" action 86 is an example of a context menu action whose presence might be conditional on the type of media upon which the subject resource itself is stored. In this case, the "razzle" resource is stored on a re-writable media. If the media was not re-writable, the "delete" action would not be present in context menu 80.

Fig. 5 shows a more extensive use of a context menu, where the resource browser has defined a contextually sensitive command area 90 within or alongside content area 46. This area contains commands that allow a user to (a) write any staged resources (90), (b) clear (erase) contents of the staging area (92), and (c) erase or delete files from the resource medium (94). The "delete" command, however, is displayed if and only if the current storage medium is rewritable.

1 In some of the examples above, a resource can be "staged" without any
2 visible indication in a UI. For example, using a "save as" command or a drop-
3 down context menu does not produce a display such as shown in Fig. 2, in which
4 staged resources are visibly apparent. Nonetheless, the staged resources are noted
5 by the operating system and automatically written later.

6 After being staged, resources can be actually written in response to a
7 specific user command. Such a command can be made available in context menus
8 or in other portions of the resource browser or operating system UI. However, it
9 will be preferable in many situations to automate the writing process. In
10 accordance with an automated embodiment, the writing process is initiated in
11 response to detecting a user attempt to remove the storage medium to which the
12 resources are to be written.

13 Fig. 6 illustrates the automatic process. An action 200 comprises
14 designating a file or other resource for writing to a storage medium that has been
15 identified as a staged media—typically an optical medium such as one of those
16 described above. One way to accomplish this is as described above, by visually
17 dragging an icon into an area that represents the storage medium. However, there
18 are other ways that resources and files might be designated for writing. One way,
19 for example, is by way of a context menu as described with reference to Fig. 4
20 above. Furthermore, such designation might be through non-graphical means,
21 such as through text-entry commands. Alternatively, resources might be
22 designated programmatically by application programs running under supervision
23 of the operating system, using normal file I/O commands.

24 An action 202 comprises staging any designated resources. This action
25 involves noting the designated resources and in some cases copying them to a

1 allowing the storage medium to be removed. In another alternative, the resources
2 are written after requesting the user to replace the removed storage medium. In
3 either case, any icons representing the affected resources are altered to indicate
4 their current status—such as an “in-process” status to indicate that the resources
5 are currently being written. As mentioned above, overlays are conveniently used
6 for this purpose.

7 The first alternative is available in computers and/or operating systems that
8 are able to “lock” the storage medium and to prevent its removal. In these cases,
9 the operating system detects when the user presses the eject button of the storage
10 mechanism or when the a similar request is issued through software. In response,
11 the operating system notifies the user that resources have already been staged, and
12 asks for authorization to complete the writing process before ejecting the storage
13 medium. Assuming that the user agrees, any staged resources are written to the
14 storage medium, and the storage medium is then ejected.

15 The second alternative is appropriate when the computer and/or operating
16 system is unable to lock the storage medium. In this case, the operating system
17 detects storage medium ejection and responds by notifying the user that there are
18 staged resources destined for the ejected medium. The user is instructed to replace
19 the storage medium, whereupon the staged resources are written. The storage
20 medium is then ejected, after completing the writing process.

21 To facilitate the writing process, it is advantageous to a contiguous area of
22 mass storage for use as a cache prior to actually writing to the storage medium.
23 Preferably, this area is large enough to contain an entire image of the content to be
24 written to the storage medium. To initiate the writing process, an image is
25 prepared in this pre-allocated area and then streamed to the storage device.

1 This area is preferably pre-allocated prior to interaction with users and prior
2 to accepting any designations of resources for subsequent writing. Specifically, it
3 is preferable to allocate this area upon installation of the operation system or of
4 whatever program components will be responsible for overseeing the affected
5 storage media. This avoids the situation that might otherwise result, in which
6 insufficient contiguous memory is available at the time of writing.

7 8 **Supplemental Resources**

9 Resource browser 50 is configured to associate additional or supplemental
10 resources—resources not specifically designated by a user—for use in conjunction
11 with the staged resources after they are written, and to write such additional or
12 supplemental resources along with the staged resources to the staged-write
13 medium. Specifically, resource browser 50 automatically identifies a viewer
14 program that is compatible with one or more of the resources designated by a user
15 for staging, and writes the viewer program to the storage medium for future use in
16 conjunction with the written resources. As an example, the resource browser
17 might determine that the designated and staged resources comprise primarily
18 graphics files. When this is the case, the resource browser can be configured to
19 also write a graphics viewer to the storage medium. This feature is configurable
20 by a user, with settings that can be overridden just prior to writing the
21 supplemental resources to the storage medium.

22 23 **Conclusion**

24 Although details of specific implementations and embodiments are
25 described above, such details are intended to satisfy statutory disclosure

obligations rather than to limit the scope of the following claims. Thus, the invention as defined by the claims is not limited to the specific features described above. Rather, the invention is claimed in any of its forms or modifications that fall within the proper scope of the appended claims, appropriately interpreted in accordance with the doctrine of equivalents.

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